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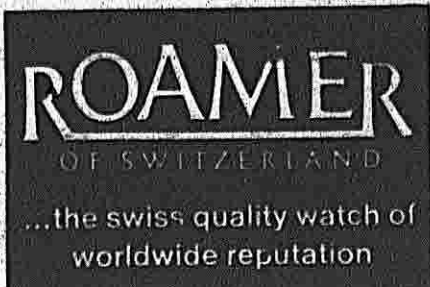
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THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. V, NO. 155.

KABUL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1966, (MIZAN 7, 1345, S.H.)

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Price Af. 3

Assembly Studies Resolution On S.A.; Indonesia In Again

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Sept. 29, (Reuter).—The General Assembly today was to consider a resolution warning South Africa against any encroachment on the sovereignty of the neighbouring territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

The motion was approved by the Trusteeship Committee last night by 82 votes to two with 15 abstentions including Britain, the present administering power.

The Afro-Asian sponsors hoped to have it passed by the assembly today—the eve of independence for Bechuanaland. Basutoland will achieve independence next Tuesday.

Two Oppose

South Africa and Portugal were the only nations to oppose the proposal which would have the Assembly "reiterate its grave concern at the serious threat to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of these territories constituted by the aggressive policies of the present regime in the Republic of South Africa."

The Security Council was due to meet in private (Ed. 1900 GMT) to consider its annual report to the assembly, with the leader's crisis expected to be uppermost on the agenda.

Usually reliable sources said it was unlikely that a formal resolution would be offered to try to persuade U Thant to carry on as Secretary General, but the meeting would give members their first real opportunity to discuss the problem of his retirement in a formal way.

Delegate after delegate, most of them Foreign Ministers, in

the world affairs debate, have urged U Thant to accept a second term, and many members still feel he will, perhaps on an indefinite basis.

Meanwhile, the Indonesians took their seats again at the United Nations yesterday. The delegation arrived well before the meeting was scheduled to begin and took seats in the observer's section on the right-hand side of the chamber.

As other delegations arrived and saw photographers clustered about the observers' seats, many delegates walked over and shook hands with Malik and other members of the group.

When Assembly President Pazhwak invited the Indonesians to take their seats shouts broke out in the spectators' galleries.

"Indonesians are bloody puppets and murderers," and other yells were heard. Security guards hustled the demonstrators out.

Malik Pledges

In a brief statement to the Assembly, Malik pledged Indonesia's full cooperation with the work of the United Nations and thanked all those in the United Nations who helped to make his country's return "a smooth and happy one."

After brief but vigorous applause, the Assembly turned to its business of the morning session.

Jorge Vazquez-Salas, Foreign Minister of Peru, said in the General Assembly's general debate last night the gap between the developed and the developing countries was deepening.

He said the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) would be successful in avoiding a confrontation between the abundant and the poor.

Faith Reaffirmed

Vazquez-Salas reaffirmed his governments' faith in the United Nations and the charter. He paid tribute to the United Nations for its achievements in the field of human rights as a new step in international relations, since matters always considered as national had become the object of international agreement.

Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, told the General Assembly last night that the present moment was a crucial juncture in his country's history.

For many years, he said, the Argentine's had beheld their homeland "threatened with prostration," the hopes of many of its children frustrated, while round them other nations were forging ahead or attaining independence.

With regard to Vietnam, the Argentine Foreign Minister welcomed the recent encyclical of Pope Paul the Sixth which had shown, he said, how pressing was the moral obligation of governments to maintain peace.

Envoy Arrives

KABUL, Sept. 29, (Bakhtar).—The new Ambassador of Czechoslovakia to Afghanistan, Frantisek Petrozila, arrived here Wednesday. He was received at the airport by Mohammad Ali Amir, Assistant President of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ambassador Petrozila is 53 years old and has served his country in various capacities. He was Deputy Minister in the Czech Ministry of Finance from 1954 to 1961. For the last five years he has been Director of the Economics Department in the Foreign Ministry, and he has been a member of the governing body of that Ministry. He speaks French and German.

Prime Minister Sends Thanks To Well-Wishers

KABUL, Sept. 29, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has answered messages of sympathy sent to him in Ankara by President Ayub Khan of Pakistan, Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hvala of Iran, and Prime Minister Sidky Sulaiman of the United Arab Republic.

The Turkish Prime Minister, Suleiman Demirel, visited Prime Minister Maiwandwal in hospital Tuesday.

Prime Minister Maiwandwal has issued the following message.

"As it is not possible for me to answer separately telegrams sent to me by my colleagues, friends, well-wishers and organisations on my successful operation and recovery, expressing their feelings of sympathy, I herewith express thanks and gratitude to them and wish for the further progress of Afghanistan, and for the prosperity of my fellow citizens under the patronage of His Majesty the King."

Silk Worm Centre To Be Set Up On Darul Aman

KABUL, Sept. 29, (Bakhtar).—A new silk worm raising centre will be set up in the mulberry gardens on Darul Aman. At the centre it is expected that 1000 papers of mother eggs and 20,000 tins of commercial eggs will be raised annually.

Sixty acres of land in the gardens will be used for a nursery to provide saplings of mulberry trees of the kinds desired and 60 hectares to raise leaves for feeding purposes.

The centre will be established with Chinese cooperation according to agreements reached between a delegation from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Chinese authorities.

An investment of 100,000 pounds sterling will be made in the centre, 80,000 of which will be spent on equipment and 20,000 on building, material and transport.

Last year the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation distributed 17,000 tins of silkworm eggs.

Egg production centres have been established in Gul Bagh, Herat, Nangarhar, Badakhshan, Baghlan, Fariab, Jozjan, and Parwan.

The Gul Bagh stations now produce 700 papers of mother eggs.

CED Report Stresses Need For Internal Economic Growth

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, (Reuter).—

A report just issued here points the way for low-income nations to further their own efforts to speed internal economic growth.

The report, released yesterday by the Committee for Economic Development (CED)—a non-profit, non-political economic research and education organisation—stressed the necessity for low-income nations to help themselves.

It said these countries should:

1. Encourage private initiative.
2. Deal effectively with problems of population growth, agricultural reform, and monetary and fiscal policies.
3. Dispense birth control information, while respecting local religious traditions "and under no circumstances coerce people into birth control measures."

The report said that "evidence indicates that for the low income countries taken as a whole the rates of increase in national product per capita may have slowed since the early 1950's."

But while emphasising the need for self-help, the committee said prosperous nations also have a responsibility to assist and encourage underdeveloped states.

The report cited "success stories" in some low-income countries—the fishmeal industry in Peru, agricultural experimentation in Trinidad, automobile repair shops in Portugal, development banks in Brazil, and agricultural credit institutions in Panama.

Mexico was cited for making big advances in productive efficiency and crop diversification.

To combat inflation, which had especially hampered development in Latin American countries, the report suggested that taxes should be the main source of government revenues.

International Atom Energy Agency Approves Budget

VIENNA, Sept. 29, (Reuter).—The International Atomic Energy Agency yesterday approved a \$9,491,500 budget for 1967 at the close of its 10th general conference.

It provides for a \$747,500 increase in spending compared with 1966.

Almost \$500,000 of this is for salaries and wages.

Dr. Sigvard Eklund, Director General, said in his summing up speech that the agency would have to expand the nuclear safeguards system.

After many years of patient work, it was refreshing to note that the system was now gaining general acceptance, he remarked.

He said the study of seawater desalination by dual-purpose plants—which simultaneously generate electricity—would have to be given serious consideration in the coming years.

DPA adds: during the week-long conference, representatives of developing nations repeatedly stressed their conviction that the peaceful atom is one of the best hopes for improving living standards.

Because of this concern the problems of financing nuclear energy projects received high priority during the meetings. Delegates from developing countries suggested some arrangement with the World Bank for low-rate, long-term financing of such projects.

The conference accepted membership applications from Uganda, Singapore and Sierra Leone, raising the total membership of the agency to 99.

The conference elected five new members to the agency's board of governors. Joining the 20 other members will be Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Lebanon and Mexico.

Still Disagreement, Erhard Reports

BONN, Sept. 29, (DPA).—West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard said here yesterday that differences of opinion between Bonn and Washington were not removed by his two days of political talks with U.S. President Lyndon Johnson.

Speaking on returning from a four-day visit to the United States, the Chancellor said he was, however, convinced that solutions could still be found during continued talks.

The West German and American sides left open for the time being the tricky questions of fulfillment of West Germany's pledge to buy some \$1,350 million worth of U.S. armaments by next June to help offset American force on currency costs in keeping the Seventh U.S. army in Germany.

Equally unresolved for all practical purposes was the question of a greater West German share in nuclear planning of the Atlantic alliance.

US Must Make First Viet Peace Move, Says France

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, (Combined News Services).—

France told the United Nations General Assembly yesterday it was for the United States to make the first move towards peace in Vietnam.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville said that since a political solution alone of the Vietnam conflict was conceivable, it was a matter of returning to the Geneva agreements through negotiation.

Couve de Murville

"To return to the Geneva agreements," he said, "means to agree to evacuate all foreign forces and to prohibit their return, to ban any outside interference whatsoever in the affairs of Vietnam, under the condition that Vietnam will commit itself to maintain a policy of strict neutrality in the future. All these provisions should be embodied in an international treaty that would be signed by, and therefore be binding upon, all the great powers and the other countries directly involved."

The French Foreign Minister said: "A sort of sombre fatality hovers over this war which at any time seems to prevent both adversaries from simultaneously stating their readiness to negotiate."

Sumatran City Under Control, Riots Kill One

JAKARTA, Sept. 29, (AP).—Army security forces continued to hold a tight clamp on the city of Palembang in South Sumatra where five students were recently wounded and one killed in a clash with troops.

The students, checked momentarily in their attacks against the local parliament, have resumed painting the town with slogans charging the parliament is left wing dominated.

The official news agency Antara in a report from the city, said parliament and the local army command issued a joint statement apologising for the incident last week.

It was the third major clash between students and army troops attempting to break up the demonstrations reported in the last five weeks in Indonesia.

The first one broke in mid August in Bandung, where one student was killed and 15 seriously injured when troops moved in and opened fire to break up a fight between pro and anti Sukarno forces.

Another clash was reported by eyewitnesses near the central Java city of Solo.

The statement issued in parliament said: the authorities would not allow any more demonstrations. It said the army and parliament were willing to be corrected but only in a legal manner, Antara reported.

The city has been placed under a curfew from late evening to early morning to block night actions by the students, Antara reported.

The students' attacks have charged the parliament is dominated by the left wing of the Indonesian Nationalist Party (PNI). Palembang is an important port city for South Sumatra.

Benefit Held To Help Blind

KABUL, Sept. 29.—A concert to raise funds for the establishment of an eye clinic and a school for the blind was held at the Kabul Hotel last night.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Ahmad Shah, Prince Mohammad Nadir, Princesses Bilqis, Merium, Khatol, Lailuma, Princess Belquist's husband Sardar Wali, other members of the royal family, several members of the cabinet and others attended the reception.

There are 39 blind people studying in the two classes learning handicrafts, Mrs. N. A. Seraj, the President of the Association for the Blind, said in a speech.

The Association plans to establish an evening class for the blind, with the help of the Ministry of Education, she added.

The function which lasted from 8—11 included a concert by the students of Habibia High School. Rokhsana, the well-known Afghan singer delighted the audience with her brief appearance.

The Habibia amateurs sang everything from Elvis Presley to modern Afghan songs.

The biggest event of the evening was the distribution of prizes. More than 40 prizes were given away from the lottery drawn from the tickets sold to the audience. The amount raised by the Association will be announced later.

giate. "Is it imaginable, in the process of escalation, for such an overture to come from a side other than that of the great power which is directly involved there, whose intervention has been one of the basic elements of that escalation and which alone is, therefore, in a position to make the new move that will render everything possible, and, first of all, peace?" he asked.

P. Coomaraswamy said that his try deplored the fighting in Vietnam and maintained that there should be an early end to this senseless killing through a negotiated settlement. This would be possible if the 1954 Geneva agreements were reactivated.

Singapore

The representative of Singapore welcomed the proposal for an Asian peace conference. The government of Singapore, he stated, would support any practical steps to resolve this conflict so clearly fraught with danger to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

In Washington U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk said last night the forthcoming Manila conference was arranged so that the nations which are "active partners in the defence of South Vietnam" can fully review the progress of peace efforts and social and economic development in that nation.

"The military situation also will be reviewed," Rusk said after a two-hour closed-door session with the Senate Appropriations Committee on the proposed foreign aid appropriation for fiscal year 1967.

Asked for comment on Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. W. Fulbright's proposal that the conference should also include Japan, India and Pakistan, Rusk said the suggestion for the meeting of the chiefs of state or government "was made some months ago and was arranged for those countries which are active partners in the defence of South Vietnam. It will review the extreme civilian effort to promote social and economic development as well as the efforts put forward to bring about a peaceful settlement of the war."

Manila Meeting

In Moscow, Izvestia said President Johnson's trip to Manila next month "conceals new American plans for escalating the war."

With this exception the Soviet press almost ignored the announcement of the Manila summit.

In South Vietnam yesterday American planes again bombed a friendly village, killing 28 South Vietnamese and wounding 78, a U.S. spokesman said in Saigon.

He said two Marine Corps A-4 Skyhawk jet fighter-bombers dropped 500 pound (228 kg.) bombs on the village in the central lowlands.

Meanwhile, Arnaud de Borchgrave, 39, a senior editor of Newsweek magazine, was wounded in the right arm Wednesday while covering a U.S. Marine action just south of the demilitarized zone.

Two Marine combat photographers and a photographer for Stars and Stripes, the armed forces newspaper, were also wounded. None of them was critically wounded, it was stated.

In central Vietnam 390 miles (480 km.) north of Saigon, South Korean troops Tuesday fought guerrillas hand to hand in subterranean caves, killing 23.

Gemini Mission Delayed

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 29, (AP).—Cancellation of a plan to let an astronaut jet around the world with a rocket-powered backpack outside Gemini-12 forced officials Wednesday to delay the four-day mission about two weeks, until possibly November 15.

The major revision of Air Force Major Aldrin's lengthy space stroll came as a result of the fatigue problem that plagued astronaut Richard F. Gordon Jr. outside Gemini-11.

Aldrin and Navy Captain James A. Lovell Jr. had originally been set to blast off on their rendezvous and spacewalks mission—the last in the two-man Gemini series—October 31.

The postponement was necessary to give technicians time to remove the maneuvering unit from its mounts in the rear of the spacecraft, already at a Cape Kennedy, Florida, launch pad. Aldrin also will need additional time for training on his new jobs.

STOP PRESS

JAKARTA, Sept. 29, (AP).—Armed soldiers Thursday turned away thousands of screaming students who surged past the gates of President Sukarno's palace.

Barbed wire barricades were set up and troops carrying rifles and automatic weapons blocked the students before they reached the palace.



Guests enjoy a benefit for the school for the blind held at the Kabul Hotel last night.



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Food For Thought

Lost, yesterday, somewhere
between sunrise and sunset, two
golden hours, each set with sixty
diamond minutes. No reward is
offered for they are gone fore-
ever.

—Horace Mann

Making South Africa Behave

The question of Southwest Africa is once again in the limelight. A group of 50 African and Asian nations has presented a draft resolution requesting the UN General Assembly to take over the mandate given to South Africa over Southwest Africa. Earlier, almost all delegates walked out of the Assembly hall when the South African delegate started defending his government's policies regarding Southwest Africa. The fact that the question of Southwest Africa has been given top priority in the General Assembly discussions shows the urgency of the issue and impatience of the United Nations members to see an equitable solution found for the problem.

Earlier this year the World Court at the Hague took up the question of Southwest Africa at the recommendation of Ethiopia and Liberia, two members of the former League of Nations, which gave South Africa the mandate to administer the territory. The deliberation which took place after two years of research on the state of affairs in Southwest Africa was frustrating to the majority of peoples and nations in the world. The court ruled that Ethiopia and Liberia had no right to ask the court to deliberate on the issue of Southwest Africa; only the Council of the League of Nations had the right to bring the case before the Court.

It has now been proved beyond any doubt that South Africa has failed to fulfil its obligations in respect to the administration of the mandated territory and to ensure the moral and material wellbeing and security of the indigenous inhabitants of Southwest Africa. This is why some of the delegates are determined that

the mandate be revoked by peaceful means if possible and by force if necessary. These delegates go as far as recommending that a United Nations emergency force be established for this purpose and urge all countries to contribute toward the financing of such a force.

The present session of the General Assembly is expected to take a firm decision on the issue. Any resolution that may be passed in this connection should also indicate the means to implement the resolution. The South African government is perpetuating its reign of terror and policies of apartheid with the use of arms which she obtains allegedly from Britain, France and the United States. There will be no hope for a final solution of the Southwest African issue or for the ending of apartheid policies in the territory or in South Africa itself so long as the racists can get the ammunition and arms they require for the enforcement of their policies.

It may be mentioned that South Africa has already treated some 73 UN resolutions on Southwest Africa with contempt. There is no guarantee that it will not do so in the future. Any resolution that may be passed in the General Assembly in this connection has to be followed up by practical steps supported faithfully and resolutely by its members. The very existence of a racist regime on the southern tip of the African continent is a degrading state of affairs in the present-day world. Combined world efforts should be directed at putting an end to this regime, which is subjugating and oppressing innocent people in a mandated territory.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Ishtah* carries an editorial on the question of Southwest Africa. After giving some background information on the history and latest developments regarding the question of Southwest Africa, the editorial said the General Assembly of the United Nations is expected to make a just and determined decision in order to put an end to the administration of South Africa over the mandated territory so that the people of Southwest Africa may determine their own future.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial entitled Agricultural Seminars. With the constant rise of population, it said, the problem of procuring enough food is growing. To solve the problem it is first necessary to carry out detailed and scientific studies of ways of increasing production. Efforts should be made to take practical steps. Our farmers still use traditional methods of land cultivation relying on their personal experience or what they have learned from their fathers. The old fashioned methods of land cultivation and the few out-dated tools at their disposal limit the progress our farmers can make.

Since farmers constitute the great majority of our population and their efforts are instrumental in strengthening our national economy, the government has decided to develop agriculture throughout the country in a balanced way. Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has announced that mechanisation of agriculture, use of improved seeds and modern methods of irrigation will constitute the main lines of his agricultural reform programme.

The editorial emphasised the role of agricultural seminars in assisting and guiding the producer class. The editorial pointed out the positive effects of such seminars that have already been held in the capital and mentioned that the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has done well to hold similar seminars in the provinces.

The agricultural seminar which is currently in session in Kunduz is aimed at introducing better methods of land cultivation to the people. How they should fight agricultural diseases, how they should plough

their land and what sort of seeds and chemical fertiliser they should use in order to achieve best results are being discussed at the seminar attended by farmers and land owners in the area. The seminar is also useful in providing an opportunity for the farmers to present their problems so that appropriate solutions may be found for them.

Yesterday's *Heywood* editorially welcomed the rejoining of Indonesia

with the United Nations. After discussing why Indonesia had decided to leave the world body, the editorial said Indonesia's departure had created a vacuum in the United Nations and expressed delight that this vacuum has now been filled. The editorial expressed the hope that the country will be able to play an effective role among the non-aligned nations.

WORLD PRESS

The Iranian government has decided to allow Saudi Arabian tourists to enter and remain in Iran for up to three months without visas, the daily newspaper *Okaz* reported Tuesday.

The latest foreign policy initiatives of the USSR and the Soviet government, the proposals made at the United Nations, demonstrated once more before the whole world the activity of Soviet foreign policy, directed as it is, at strengthening international friendship, world peace and security, *Pravda* writes in a leading article Tuesday.

The newspaper points to the three major and urgent questions submitted on the instruction of the Soviet government to the 21st General Assembly session for consideration. They are: The danger of armed intervention by the imperialist forces in the home affairs of the peoples, provocations of aggressors and the danger of a nuclear war.

In this context *Pravda* recalls that a year ago the UN General Assembly passed a declaration on the inadmissibility of interference in the home affairs of states and the safeguarding of their independence and sovereignty. Although this resolution drew a majority vote the imperialists continue their policy of interfering in the home affairs of other peoples. This is evidenced, for instance, by the "criminal aggression" of the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam.

Pravda stresses that a statement by a U.S. delegate in the United Nations showed that the American government is intent as before on making its aggression by proposals for "negotiations", the need to call

different conferences to solve Asian problems, etc.

It is said in the editorial that in the opinion of the Soviet Union the United Nations must make it clear that those violating the sovereignty and independence of states endanger the fullness of responsibility for their reckless actions and must be called to account before mankind.

The second draft resolution tabled by the Soviet Union proposes the dismantling of military bases in independent countries or dependent territories in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The third Soviet draft resolution deals with atomic danger. In this connection the editorial stresses that the Soviet Union urges states again to take whatever steps may be necessary to bring about an earliest conclusion of a treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons and, pending the conclusion of such a treaty, refrain from any actions that may hinder proliferation agreement.

Rome's *Nazione* magazine in its Saturday issue says:

"With the new proposals, Washington intends to clear the grounds of what are commonly referred to as 'obstacles' to peace. At the same time, Washington has reduced the previous 'fourteen points' to three, on the model of U Thant's three points, which, according to rather reliable sources, Hanoi may be willing to accept."

In Belgium, *Le Matin* refers to Goldberg's speech as a "peace offensive" and a "dramatic surprise," adding: "By accepting a debate in front of world opinion, Washington is challenging its detractors."

Comments On Progressive Democracy:

Rousseau And The Rights Of The Minority

By Shafie Rahel

PART XVII

Rousseau's ideas influenced the development of democracy in two directions: On the one hand he stood firmly for direct democracy because he said that the only way by which the general will of the people can be expressed is by their direct participation in the affairs of the states; on the other he stood for the rights of the minority. He felt that the minority must have place in a democratic system through the right to free discussion and acknowledgement of opposition.

Put into more scientific terms Rousseau believed in plebiscites. He believed assemblies and representative bodies could not express the general will. What he feared was that the Assembly might itself develop a will different and distinct from that of the people who elected the representatives.

However, during the revolution the principle of plebiscite or direct democracy ran into practical difficulties. It was not possible to call on the electorate frequently. All the people of France could not be expected to vote. Even the general will itself could not be expected to be representative of the will of all the people. There are always dissenters. Besides the general will cannot be viewed as the collectives of all individuals. The general will or the will for the general interests of the whole community differs, in

practice from the individual's particular will. The will of an individual may not be immoral but it may be different.

However, Rousseau's argument was that democracy involves morality. It involves a moral obligation to submit to such regulations and laws that ensure freedom for all. If people are sincere in their attempts to determine the general will, Rousseau argued, they will agree among each other that it is their moral obligation to ensure freedom.

It is well nigh impossible to expect in a modern democratic society that the will of all the people will be the same; that all are bound by the will of others, that individuals as separate persons and entities have no right to have special and distinct desires. Variety is a principle of democracy. Variety of desires is as important to the development of democracy as is the variety of opinion. General will, in the form of general approach to certain problems and ideas in political groupings is necessary. But even in political groupings what does not concern the community on the whole is personal. In the same political groupings the ideas of the members, so long as they do not affect the harmony of

ideas upon which the groupings themselves are formed are respected.

As pointed out in an earlier article another important contribution of the French to the development of democracy is the stress on reason. The French professed to derive their principles through reason and not through custom or historical precedents and claimed that only sinister interests could blind men to truths so obvious.

But the most significant service to the development of democracy performed by the French was the export of their ideas to other countries of the world. After 1789 wherever and whenever democracy signed strength, it was due to the popularisation of the tenets of liberty, equality and fraternity of the French Revolution. With all its drawbacks the French era made democracy a way of life, a necessity for the development of man's integrity and mental and psychological faculties.

But the growth of democracy did not stop at the end of French Revolution. New ideas came out of the industrial revolution which marked a new era for the development and testing of democracy. Despite all the problems which the industrial era created, the fire-flames of democracy were not extinguished.

Congo Put Back In Spotlight By New Crisis

A new "Congo crisis" may force the United Nations to divert its full attention from other pressing problems in southern Africa.

Observers at the UN fear the new tensions building up in this second-largest country in Africa (the biggest in area is Sudan) may open the door to subversive agents threatening Congo's political independence and will further undermine the already shaky Congo economy.

The latest development is a formal charge to the UN Security Council by the Congo (Kinshasa) Government of General Joseph Mobutu that Portugal is conspiring with Moise Tshombe, former Congo Premier, to overthrow the Mobutu government. Mobutu's representative at the UN warned in a letter addressed to the Council that if Tshombe's mercenary troops—which he charged are being assembled in the neighboring Portuguese territories of Angola and Cabinda—support a Tshombe move against Mobutu, the Congo will consider itself at war with Portugal.

Jean Nguzu, Congo's acting permanent representative at the UN, said in the letter his government has proof that mercenaries recruited in Europe by Tshombe are being staged in Angola and Cabinda. Angola is the huge African territory just south of the Congo where African freedom fighters have been carrying on a guerrilla war against Portuguese authorities for more than five years. Cabinda is a tiny Portuguese controlled enclave, over-

looked by most map makers, at the mouth of the Congo River, separating the Congo (Kinshasa) from the Congo (Brazzaville).

The new rumblings from the Congo disturb many here who fear developments will lead the 13 million Congolese people further down the road to chaos, making them easy prey to outside plotters. Diplomats here point out that the Congo—for a time with the help of a UN peacekeeping force—has been able thus far to stave off external aggression. But each crisis has left the country in a more weakened condition. Tshombe's internal maneuverings contributed to the Congo's tortured history.

The charge to the Security Council was supported by a French roundup of a ring of 25 mercenaries at a secret camp in southern France. French officials quoted the arrested men as admitting they had been hired by Tshombe to take part in an effort to unseat Mobutu. Tshombe, now living in Madrid, denied this. The Portuguese have also denied the charges.

The headquarters of Tshombe's forces is reported in the Congo and they are said to move back and forth across the border into Angola.

The Congo letter to the Security Council recalled that when the United Nations put down the earlier secession attempts of Katanga Province, Tshombe transferred four battalions of his troops to Angola, where they were

given asylum with the approval of Portugal. The letter charged they took with them a great quantity of material including weapons, trucks, aircraft and ammunition.

The letter said that the Congo Government and the Secretary-General at that time drew the attention of the Portuguese Government to "the danger which the presence of such an army close to its territory constituted for the Congo." When Tshombe became Premier in June, 1964, the Congo letter declared, his troops "came out of their lair" in Angola. Now, the government charged, Tshombe is recruiting mercenaries throughout Europe, assembling them at Lisbon before transport to the two neighboring territories for staging. The government further charged that the mercenaries are stationed at camps Hendrik Carvalho and Villa Luzo.

"This situation constitutes a serious threat to world peace," the letter said, "because as soon as these mercenaries attack the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic will consider itself to be at war with Portugal."

Repeated telephone calls to the Congo's UN Mission in New York for an elaboration of the charges proved unproductive. There was no answer. Since Nguzu signed the letter as "acting permanent representative," it was assumed that the Ambassador, Theodore Idzumbur, is either out of the city or out of the country. (CONGO PRESS).

Widening Collection Of Weather Data

The bulk of weather information comes from a permanent extensive network of ground weather stations. Considering, however, that they are located only on the parts of land accessible to man (less than one-fifth of the surface of the globe), the lack of data will be quite evident. Therefore, if we possess meteorological information covering the whole globe it may be expected that our weather forecasts will be more effective.

We are already using artificial earth satellites to obtain the missing information and their practical value has been amply demonstrated. Important data has been obtained on the energy balance of the atmosphere. Satellites enable us to detect the birth and progress of storms, to measure cloud distribution in day-time by photographic methods, and at night by their infrared radiation, to determine temperature, composition, precipitation, storm centres and certain other meteorological characteristics. The methods of these measurements are very complicated, imperfect and beyond doubt will be improved. Furthermore, the use of satellites for gathering meteorological information meets certain difficulties such as the need to create a system to ensure continuous global monitoring of processes occurring in the Earth's atmosphere not to speak of the difficulties involved in transmitting and processing a tremendous amount of information.

The main shortcoming of un manned satellites is that the meteorological parameters of the atmosphere are measured and the data obtained is relayed to the Earth without the participation of meteorologists.

The conquest of space by man will clearly not be confined to flights in orbital spacecrafts. The hour is not distant when man will step into the Earth's natural satellite. This is important not only for exploring the Moon but also because observations of the Earth from the Moon will give a new impetus to studies in the field of astrophysics, geophysics and meteorology.

The main consideration in favour of astrophysical and meteorological observations from the Moon, as compared with similar observations from the Earth and satellites, is the fact that it has no atmosphere, which greatly increases the spatial resolving power of instruments.

This advantage becomes even more evident in the study of objects located at distances many times greater than that between the Earth and the Moon.

The Moon also offers such advantages as the absence of wind and the fact that its gravity is only a fraction of the Earth's. This greatly simplifies the construction of an observatory and instruments. Meteorological observations from the Moon also have a number of advantages over observations from satellites. First, on the Moon it is much easier to solve problems of the overall dimensions of instruments and power sources. The amount of solar energy striking a unit of the surface of the Moon is ample to supply the power needs of any big observatory by means of solar energy accumulators.

Second, the topographic tie and orientation of instruments are easier on the Moon. Since the same hemisphere of the Moon continually faces the Earth, it is possible to observe the Earth all the time from one point of the

lunar surface.

Third, which is clearly the main point, a lunar observatory will be a manned one because on the Moon it is easier to shield man from lethal cosmic radiation which will permit to stay out in space for long stretches of time.

The main difficulty of meteorological studies from the surface of the Moon is due to its relatively great distance from the Earth which impairs resolving power.

An observer at a certain point of the lunar disc will see the Earth all the time in the same sector of the sky the approximate dimensions of which will be 20° along the azimuth and 20° in height. At each given moment a half of the Earth will be visible and in the course of 24 hours the observer will be able to see its entire surface.

The coast lines of the continents, great cloud formations associated with global circulation and show-covered regions can be clearly discerned even with a naked eye. A 30-cm telescope will enable the observer to see terrestrial objects 1 km in diameter, naturally if they are more or less bright than the background.

It is no less important that along with continual observations of the Earth, a lunar meteorological observatory should continually observe the sun. From one point of the lunar surface our luminary will be visible only for 13.5 days. Therefore, for continuous observations it will be necessary to have three lunar stations situated at an angle of 120°.

A lunar observatory is not supposed to replace a system of weather satellites. Such an observa-

(To be continued)

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STUDENT SPECIAL

Conference On Primary Education Proposes Plans To Reduce Dropout Rates

Recently, in a technical seminar on educational wastage at the first level of education sponsored by UNESCO, Afghanistan was represented by Dr. Naimat Pazhwak, President of Secondary Education in the Ministry of Education.

In an interview with a Kabul Times reporter, Pazhwak said that the objectives of the seminar were designed to improve the educational conditions of primary schooling in developing countries, especially in countries where the failure and expulsion of students have a direct and important economic and national effect.

Last November, in a conference also held in Bangkok by UNESCO and sponsored by ECAFE, the ministers of planning and education of Asian countries who took part proposed to UNESCO that a technical conference be held to find the causes of the failure and expulsion of primary school students, propose appropriate remedies, and discuss the educational activities of primary schools.

As a result, another conference was sponsored in Bangkok from the 5th to the 12th of this September. Ten Asian nations participated in the conference: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Iran, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, and Thailand. Moreover, representatives of a number of world organisations attended. ECAFE, UNICEF, the U.N. Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the U.N. Asian Institute for Training of Teacher Educators and the UNESCO Secretariat were among the ones who also took part as advisors and observers.

Some of the highlights of the seminar were:

1. To review research and experimental work done in Asian countries on educational wastage caused by school dropouts and retardation at the primary level of education;

2. To analyse the different aspects of the situation;

3. To develop common research programmes which, with local adaptations, would form the basis for further study by educational research centres and institutions in member states; and

4. To develop the guidelines and framework for experimental pilot projects for the eradication of educational wastage.

According to the reports presented to the seminar by the attending countries, failure in the primary stage of education is more than in any other stage. UNESCO estimates figure the loss for ECAFE countries at about 1 million dollars every year. And the loss of talent and manpower is far more than indicated by the figure.

Only 50 out of every 100 students who join primary school in Afghanistan graduate from the sixth grade. This percentage exceeds the standards of most other Asian countries, as we can see from the following table:

| Country | Research Begun | Rate of Student Retention (Grade 1 = 100%) | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|--|----|----|----|----|
| | | Grade 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Afghanistan | 1959 | 100 | 94 | 89 | 72 | 61 |
| Burma | 1956/57 | 100 | 33 | 26 | 19 | 49 |
| Ceylon | 1959 | 100 | 91 | 84 | 76 | 66 |
| India | 1957/7 | 100 | 61 | 49 | 42 | 36 |
| Iran | 1959/60 | 100 | 90 | 87 | 78 | 70 |
| Pakistan | 1956/57 | 100 | 46 | 33 | 26 | 25 |

Failure is more prevalent among girls than boys and more common in rural than urban areas.

The seminar also determined that those schools having properly trained teachers had fewer failures and drop-outs.

Dr. Pazhwak stated that such educational wastage cannot be eradicated completely. He added that these problems exist in all nations of the world, including highly developed countries. But, there are ways and means to alleviate these difficulties to a certain extent.

The UNESCO technical conference in Bangkok recommended that each of the participating nations should take action by adopting plans to reduce the number of school dropouts according to its particular conditions. This can only be effective when previous research and investigation has been done. Therefore, the seminar presented some alternative suggestions for research programmes in its report.

Four illustrative projects were proposed whose practical aspects apply to all countries in Asia. Here is a summary of those proposals:

Project No. 1.

This project focuses on improved teaching in the lower primary grades, the production of teaching materials, and automatic promotion in these grades.

According to this plan, in the first phase of primary education (that is, the first, second, and third grades) students will be automatically promoted to the next higher grade without taking final exams. After the third grade, after giving an overall exam on the first three grades, those students who pass the exam will be promoted to a higher grade. Those failing will have the chance to study for one more year in the third grade. The adoption of this system will encourage students to study harder and their ability can be better judged.

Project No. 2

This programme focuses on curriculum revision in the first years of primary education.

This plan proposes that school curriculums should be formulated according to the ability and interest of the students. The results thus gained at each school should be compared with other schools and with previous curriculums so that the best system may be determined.

Project No. 3

This project aims at improvement in the quality and availability of textbooks. In some primary schools, new and readily available textbooks should be introduced on a trial basis. If their quality and quantity prove more useful than regular textbooks being used, these books and other items used by students should be supplied free of charge.

Project No. 4

This project features an agriculturally based curriculum, and automatic promotion in the first levels of primary education.

Most of the nations participating in the seminar were countries where the bulk of the population is engaged in agriculture. One of the principal causes for the failure of their students is the time they spend away from school working in the fields and helping their families.

The seminar proposed that special schools should be established in heavily agricultural areas with agricultural curriculums and vacations which coincide with seasons of harvesting, ploughing, etc.

In countries where they have already been started, these programmes have shown successful results which have decreased the dropout rate of students.

The participants of the Bangkok seminar expressed their hope that these programmes be implemented in every country so that their educational standards may improve. However, it is up to each country to decide how many of these plans to undertake.

Hosteling Offers

Hostels, inexpensive places for students to stay when traveling, are being built in many countries.

A Handbook, which is published by the International Youth Hostel Federation, lists over 800 hostels in 10 countries. Of all these countries, Japan seems to cater best for the young traveler: it boasts some 400 hostels the most extensive network outside Europe, all developed since 1954. As can be seen from the excellent maps at the back of the Handbook, the Japanese hostels, from Abashiri to Zao, cover the country's three main islands fairly densely, and some are even found on the smaller islands off the coast.

Chance To Travel

For all countries where the hosteller is likely to encounter language difficulties, the Handbook provides a few useful words and phrases, and in every case gives tips on climate, food, beautiful spots and so on. This volume of the Handbook will be reissued every second year.

The 160 pages of the first volume—listing hostels in 27 European and Mediterranean countries—provide, as usual, an indispensable guide for the hosteller in this part of the world.

There is a separate volume of the Handbook for North America, Asia and Australasia.

U.N. Gen. Assembly Elects Pazhwak 21st President

The 21st session of the United Nations General Assembly elected an Afghan, Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, to serve as its President.

Members of the United Nations chose Pazhwak to preside this year because of his experience working with the world body for the last 18 years and because he believes in the policy of nonalignment.

Pazhwak was born in Ghazni and went to Habibia High School. He later became editor of Islah and director of Bakhtar News Agency. He has also held positions in the Foreign Ministry. Since 1958 he has been head of Afghanistan's delegation to the United Nations. During that time he was chairman of the Human Rights Commission for one year and also led a mission to Vietnam.

In his first speech to the General Assembly after he was elected its president he urged the members to make the 21st session known as the "Assembly of Reason." He called the United Nations a moral force, pressing home hourly its message of the new world order. It alone represents the aspirations of all the peoples of the world, he said.

Secretary-General U Thant in his message to the UN Assembly warned of the dangers facing the world. U Thant, who has announced his resignation after his five-year term which ends in November, told the delegates that member nations needed to change their policies if world problems were to be solved. He pointed out the lack of progress toward peace in Vietnam, the failure of some UN members to pay for UN peacekeeping costs, and the spread of nuclear weapons. He also stressed the need to settle colonial questions in Africa.

Besides hearing these opening speeches, the General Assembly admitted its 118th member, Guyana, a new nation in South America. Then the Assembly agreed to talk about 98 different subjects during its meetings. One of these is to persuade U Thant to stay as Secretary-General or find someone to replace him. The delegates will also take up questions such as the exploration of space and the admission of China to the United Nations.

The General Assembly is one of the main bodies of the United Nations. Each year members of the UN send a delegation to the General Assembly session which begins in September and lasts about three months. During these meetings the delegates debate world problems and make resolutions about them. Each delegation has one vote in this parliament of the world.

Two of the other main bodies of the UN are the Secretariat, which is the administrative section and the Security Council which is mainly responsible for dealing with threats to peace.

EDUCATION BRIEFS

Last Wednesday, September 21st, the primary girls' school in Albak was elevated to a secondary school and 40 girls enrolled in the seventh grade.

Also on Wednesday Lal Mohammad Sali and Baz Mohammad, teachers in the College of Agriculture, left for the United States for further studies in agriculture.

Returning home on Wednesday were Mir Abdul Qadir, an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who went to the Soviet Union three years ago to study Russian language and literature, and Abdullah Omer, professor of bacteriology and parasitology in the College of Medicine who went to the University of Lyon in France four years ago for further studies.

Thursday, September 22nd, a group of eight budgetary and accounting staff members of the Ministry of Finance left Kabul for Tehran where they will do further studies in their fields. Also leaving Kabul was Sayed Mohammad Malwand, an official of the Ministry of Planning, who went to the United States on a United Nations fellowship to study economic planning.

Returning to Kabul last Thursday was Nazir Ahmad Pakhtun, a graduate of the College of Engineering, who had been in the United States for higher studies in electrical engineering on an AID scholarship.

On Monday, September 26th, the following people either returned after completing their studies abroad or left for higher studies:

Mrs. Habiba Zia Popal, a Ministry of Education official, left for France to study education methods.

Science Column: Sea Presents Difficulties For Scientific Research

This is the second science column article on oceanography. Last week's article concluded with the hypothesis that large-scale movement of ocean waters might be responsible for long-range changes in the weather. This week's article states that fish catches might vary for the same reason, and goes on to explain why it is so difficult to analyze the changing of the seas.

"The ocean seems to be the only possible explanation for long-term variations in the atmosphere," said Professor Robert Stewart of the University of British Columbia. "Long-range weather forecasts are impossible without long-range water forecasts."

The same holds true for fisheries forecasts. The ocean's current systems transport larvae and plankton from one place to another in their life cycle. When this transport does not take place, these organisms upon which fish feed die.

What the ocean does to weather—and vice versa—is a complex cause-and-effect relationship, which is not yet understood in detail. The United States Weather Bureau, Dr. Stewart reported, is now investigating the top 100 metres of the ocean, the layer directly driven by the wind. This layer, he said, had been shown to move at the rate of 10 centimetres a second—or "half an ocean a year."

But no one can yet explain why it moves. Here, Dr. Stewart reminded his audience, the theoretician is faced with a rotating system. The sea is actually a fluid layer riding on top of a spinning sphere and, like everything else in motion on or above this earth, it comes under the Coriolis effect.

Coriolis was the 19th Century French mathematician who formulated a theorem explaining the tendency of moving objects to drift to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere. To complicate matters even further, this tendency changes with the latitude of the object.

Oceanographers now have a good grasp of the simpler aspects of the Coriolis effect, but no one is really comfortable with the effects of latitudinal variations, Dr. Stewart commented wryly.

Equally complicated is the task of sorting out long-term from short-term variability in the sea. Dr. Stewart showed water temperature readings made between 1956 and 1962 by a Canadian weather ship at Station Papa, 1,500 miles off the west coast of Canada.

CORRECTION

The author of last week's essay, "Nothing Beats A Team Effort," was Mohammad Kassam (not Mohammad Nassim) of class 12 A, Naderia High School. The editor apologises for the mistake.

Data from these readings had been processed by S. Tabata of the Pacific Oceanographic Group. There was an obvious annual cycle corresponding to winter and summer temperature changes in the upper levels of the sea. But the six-year graph for temperatures at the 300-metre level was almost flat, except for a sharp hump in 1960.

"We don't know if this change occurs once in six years or once in a thousand years," Dr. Stewart said. Yet such is the information that is now required. Dr. Stewart stated:

"We must be able to relate the water temperature in the North Atlantic to the North Pacific high. We must be able to relate the speed at which water flows through the Florida Straits with the winds in the North Atlantic. We must be able to decide what are causes and what are effects."

All this will require co-ordinated, long-term research and will take time, lots of time. That is why, Dr. Stewart concluded: "We must start soon and go on—year after year after year."

(UNESCO FEATURES).

Student Crossword No. 15

This crossword was made by A. Raof, 12 A, AIT.

ACROSS:

1. Fine, threadlike growth from the skin of people and animals.
2. 1,760 — equal one mile.
3. Means average, or on an equal level.
4. A large, fierce, wild animal.
5. To smile in a knowing, conceited, or annoyingly complacent way.
6. — triangles have two equal sides.

7. — is a small grey animal which cats like.
8. The opposite of short.
9. A useful metal from which tools are made.
10. The country discovered by Christopher Columbus.
11. The equator divides the earth in — two equal parts.

12. An abbreviation for north-east.
13. To work hard and become very tired. Also slang for cigarette.
14. A kind of turtle living on land.
15. An Italian scientist who invented the first telescope and proved the rotation of the earth around the sun.
16. An abbreviation for the title page of a book.
17. A lighter-than-air craft, such as a balloon or dirigible.

18. Like a mouse, only bigger.
19. Chemical symbol for lead.
20. There is — apple tree in our garden.

21. A vase with a foot or pedestal.
22. Also a metal container with a faucet for serving coffee.
23. An impersonal pronoun.
24. A word meaning behind or in the back.
25. Chemical symbol for chlorine gas.

26. — of them decided to visit Baman.
27. To point at a target or goal.
28. The weather was very stormy. — we went anyway. (Conjunction).

29. My father is my grandfather's —.
30. A sound which shows sorrow or pain. To shed tears.
31. It is raining, so I don't know whether he will come — not.

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EDUCATION CONQUERS MILITARY

Football has always played an important role in Afghan schools. It is one of the principle and the most enjoyable sports in Afghanistan as well as other countries.

Since football is a favourite game for a lot of students, there are many volunteers in universities and schools to play the game.

The Ministry of Education team selected from Kabul schools is one of the best-known football teams in Kabul. On Tuesday September 20th in Ghazi Stadium the Education team had an exciting game with the Military University. It was about 4:20 p.m. when Ghazi Stadium was filled by football fans, and people were still coming.

The game started at 4:30 p.m. After just four minutes Ayub Osmani, the Military University forward, scored a goal. While both sides advanced and were pushed back, the spectators, admiring the players' talents, showed their warm feelings by clapping. The Education team had blue uniforms, the M.U. team wore crimson shirts.

In the second half, after 10 minutes, Rahmat, a Leftout on the Education team, scored a goal against the Military. Three minutes later when the Education team's goalkeeper was not in his position, the Military almost scored again, but Baryalay, Fullback and Captain of the Education team, saved the goal.

(Contd. on page 4)

Argentine Nationalists Hijack Plane, "Invade Falklands"

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 29, (AP).—A group of Argentine extremists, reported to be led by a woman, hijacked a passenger plane with 44 persons aboard and forced it to land in the British-owned Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic Wednesday.

The aim apparently was to reassert Argentina's claim over the islands.

A source close to the reported hijackers said 17 men and their women leader "took the islands". But this was not immediately confirmed.

The source said the hijackers want to reassert Argentina's claims over the two disputed, barren little islands about 2,000 miles (3,200 km) south of here.

Rear Admiral Jose Maria Guzman, governor of Tierra del Fuego and Argentina's southern territories—which theoretically include the Falkland Islands—was a passenger on the hijacked airliner that landed at Port Stanley yesterday.

Local radio stations here said Rear Admiral Guzman had radioed from Port Stanley asking the Argentine Air Force to send planes to take off the stranded passengers.

There was no indication that the Admiral knew of the hijack in advance.

The Argentine government regards the hijacking of an airliner to the Falkland Islands Wednesday as an act of piracy, British officials said in London.

The officials said that through the British embassy in Buenos Aires Argentina had dissociated itself from the nationalists' action, regarding it as an offence and an act of piracy.

A British embassy spokesman in Buenos Aires denied last night that

Prince Philip was returning to London because of Wednesday's "invasion" of the Falkland Islands.

The nationalist action was apparently timed to coincide with Prince Philip's visit to attend the Argentine Republic's 150th anniversary celebrations.

World Briefs

ROME, Paris, Sept. 29, (DPA).—Seven people were killed in two separate air crashes in Italy and France Wednesday. The four occupants of a West German sports plane died when it crashed into a mountain and burst into flame in thick fog in south Tyrol. On the French Atlantic island of Quessant, the pilot and two passengers died when a light aircraft burst into flame on takeoff.

VIENNA, Sept. 29, (DPA).—Wilhelm Billig of Poland, was elected chairman of the Council of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the last day of the agency's general conference in Vienna Wednesday. Billig is since 1956 his country's high commissioner for nuclear energy and chairman of the Polish state council for the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 29, (DPA).—There are about two hundred million telephones in the world today, according to statistics published in Brussels. The most extensive network was in the United States, where 45.8 per cent of the population had a telephone. But the most calls were made in Canada—622 to each inhabitant last year. The United States came next with 592 and Sweden with 450.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, (DPA).—French-speaking Canadians yesterday demonstrated outside the United Nations building for an independent Quebec. The separatists, who attracted large crowds including police and reporters, carried posters reading "Liberate Quebec."

CAIRO, Sept. 29, (DPA).—United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser arrived back in Cairo from Dar-Es-Salaam by air Wednesday after a six-day state visit to Tanzania during which he had talks with President Julius Nyerere.

MOSCOW, Sept. 29, (DPA).—A delegation of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Hang Ning Fu, deputy chairman of the Peoples committee of Hupeh province, vice-president of the society of this province, arrived in Moscow Wednesday the Soviet "Tass" news agency reported.

The members of the delegation will take part in the function at Friendship House organised on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Chinese Peoples Republic.

PARIS, Sept. 29, (DPA).—The further development of the Franco-Soviet "Secam" colour television system will be a major topic during French Economic Minister Alain Peyrefitte's visit to Moscow, information Under Secretary Yvon Bourges said here Wednesday.

Bourges told the press after a ministerial council meeting presided over by President Charles De Gaulle that Peyrefitte would also negotiate on Franco-Soviet industrial and scientific cooperation while in the Soviet capital from Sept. 29 to Oct. 11.

KAMPALA, Sept. 29, (Ceteka).—The heads of four East and Central African countries—Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, and Zambia was to meet here on Thursday, on the initiative of Ugandan President Milton Obote.

Zambia will be represented by President Kenneth Kaunda and Tanzania by President Julius Nyerere.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 29, (DPA).—The best interest of all nations would be served by the widest possible elimination of trade barriers, U.S. Secretary of Commerce John Connor said here Wednesday.

The 43 nations taking part in the negotiations virtually all have a very large stake in the outcome. "But," he said, "many of the efforts from other nations so far have been most disappointing, particularly the European Common Market offer on agricultural products."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 29, (DPA).—The Sudan has taken up diplomatic relations with the European Common Market, following UAR and South Korea.

Best Cosmonauts Are Climbers

MOSCOW, Sept. 29, (Tass).—Soviet medics with academician Vasily Parin at their head claim that it is best to select cosmonauts from among people who were born at an altitude of 2-3 thousand metres above sea level.

Selection of people for space flights has shown that highlanders or people who lived for a long time in mountain areas spend the energy of their organism much more "economically". They use less oxygen when doing physical work. Resistance to oxygen shortage is approximately 30 percent greater in the case with highlanders than with lowland dwellers. This quality is particularly important for fliers and cosmonauts.

Soviet experiments have shown that long highland acclimatisation increases the endurance of human beings in situations typical for outer space. Acceleration, which increases the weight of a man 8-10 times over, is endured with less heart exertion.

Experiments with mountain dwellers and experienced alpinists have proved that they possess heightened resistance to long isolation, sharp temperature and humidity fluctuations and even to the rising of infrared, ultraviolet and cosmic radiations.

The experiments were carried out at an altitude of over 3,000 metres. The obtained experiment data were analysed by a computer. Mathematical processing has resulted in the conclusion that the positive qualities, necessary for space flight, are acquired and developed in not less than 22-26 days of highland acclimatisation. Soviet media recommend use of mountains for the training of cosmonauts.

Offspring High IQ Brainchild

Two studies on the relationship between fertility and intelligence indicate:

One of the studies, done on a typical American population in Michigan, reveals that while intelligent people don't have larger families than the less intelligent, more of them have children, according to Dr. Carl Bajema of Grand Valley State College in Michigan.

Persons in the study with an I.Q. of 120 or more had 2.6 children, while those in the average range of 95 to 104 had only two children.

The study puts a damper on anybody who says we need a programme to encourage the brainy to have more kids because of a belief they are not already doing it," he said.

The second study was done with scientists on the faculty of Cambridge University in England and showed that persons who have a higher occupational status than their fathers want and probably will have more children than their fathers had.

Dr. Bajema and Dr. John B. Gibson, a population geneticist at Cambridge, presented their reports to the third International Congress of Human Genetics under way in Chicago at the University of Chicago.

One of the surprises in the British study was that scientists, while intelligent, do not have unusually high I.Q.'s. The mean I.Q. for the 185 scientists on the Cambridge faculty was 126, a respectable score but certainly not uncommon. The range was from 110 to 141.

Both Bajema and Gibson said it appears that while the more intelligent people in both countries are using birth-control pills, they are using the pills to space their children according to plan rather than to have fewer children.

They predicted that the increasing availability of pills and other devices to persons in lower, occupational classes, will strengthen the present situation with regard to fertility and intelligence.

Bajema's study was based on a group of about 1,000 persons in Kalamazoo, Mich., who received I.Q. tests in 1928 while in the sixth

Convention Signed

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, (DPA).—The United States Wednesday became the 13th signatory of the international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. The convention was signed in the presence of the Secretary-General, U Thant, by Arthur Goldberg, Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations, in the office of the Secretary-General.

Ghazni Hotel

Ghazni Hotel has moved. We are welcoming guests at our new modern buildings where formerly the AHC camps stood. Whether you stop for breakfast or lunch or want to spend a few days for sightseeing in Ghazni you are assured of your comforts if you stay with us.

Bowden Not Encouraged By Discussions With Smith

LONDON, Sept. 29, (DPA).—The British Government is pessimistic about the result of its mission to Rhodesia after ten days of talks with the rebel regime of Ian Smith, authoritative sources said here as Commonwealth Secretary Herbert Bowden returned to London this morning.

Earlier Bowden struck the same note when he told reporters before flying back from Salisbury he could not say he was optimistic about his talks with Smith. Bowden was due to report to-

U.S. Offers Lift On Spacecraft To Other Scientists

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, (AP).—James E. Webb, Administrator of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said Tuesday the United States has offered transportation aboard U.S. spacecraft to scientists of other nations.

Webb said at an awards ceremony honouring the Gemini-11 astronauts he was authorised in his recent preliminary negotiations of a space agreement with W. Germany to make the offer. He said the offer also applies to scientists of Great Britain and other nations.

"If the scientists in western Europe have scientific studies to make of their own land mass" he said, "we have developed a safe enough transportation system in space to take them there."

He said, however, there must be a definite requirement for this type of service—"flying in space is not something to do just for the fun of it."

Webb said one of the discussions West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard had with U.S. President Lyndon Johnson deals with the possibility of having scientists from W. Germany—and other countries that can qualify—work with NASA scientists who are preparing the first solar telescope to be placed in operation by men aboard an orbiting Apollo-3 man craft.

BenBarka's Counsel Questions Pompidou

PARIS, Sept. 29, (Reuters).—Counsel for the family of kidnapped Moroccan opposition leader Mehdi Ben Barka Wednesday questioned why French Interior Minister Heger Frey allowed General Oufkir, the Moroccan Interior Minister, to leave France on November 4, seven days after the kidnapping.

General Oufkir, two Moroccan security officers and five Frenchmen are being tried—the Moroccans in their absence for alleged complicity in the abduction.

The Ben Barka family lawyer Wednesday put a number of questions concerning the kidnapping including French Prime Minister Georges Pompidou as well as to Frey.

The questions to Pompidou asked what the French security services told him about the Ben Barka incident and precisely when he had learned of the alleged involvement of General Oufkir.

Ben Barka's family have maintained that the French authorities knew of General Oufkir's involvement when he visited Paris on November 3 and 4 that they should have arrested him at the time.

The Ben Barka counsel also asked when and by whom it was decided to send a diplomatic envoy to Morocco on November 4, the day General Oufkir left for Rabat, and what the object of the mission was.

Other questions put to the two Ministers queried times and date of the security alert and an alleged delay in arresting two Frenchmen accused of being involved in the kidnapping.

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India To Import Wheat To Meet Food Shortage

Bengal Teachers Strike

NEW DELHI, Sept. 29, (Reuters).—The Indian government Wednesday decided that India will need to import some eight million tons of grain next year, even if the harvests are normal, official spokesman told reporters.

Speaking after a cabinet meeting, the spokesman added that India also required a further two million tons of grain this year in addition to 11 million tons already imported. Most of this had come from the United States and was to stave off food shortages caused by last year's drought.

He said the United States had been approached to supply this amount, but no reply had so far been received.

American Embassy sources said that the United States was likely to grant more grain and an agreement to this effect would probably be signed in the near future.

A Food Ministry spokesman said the estimate of India's import needs next year was still not known and provisional figures for this year's harvests were not yet available, but the summer crop appeared to be near normal.

He said imports would be used to build up a small buffer stock and strengthen India's food position in the event of another disastrous drought.

He said India hoped to pay in good, under terms of the American "Food for Peace" programme, any grain purchased from the U.S. during the remainder of this year.

Meanwhile in Calcutta, more than one thousand teachers and non-teaching staff of non-government secondary and primary schools in East Bengal again courted arrest on the third day of their "civil disobedience" movement to back demands for more pay and better service conditions.

Education Briefs

(Continued from Page 3)

Also on Thursday the secondary school of Abu Daud Sajestani, located in Zaranj, capital of Chakhanour province, was elevated to the high school level. Ten graduates of the school's 9th grade started their classes in the 10th grade.

Two citizens, Haji Abdul Majid, and Abdul Ghafor Murad, thanked His Majesty the King and the government for the interest in developing their area and pledged every kind of cooperation in making the government's education programmes a success.

The school now has 29 teachers and 1152 students. It was elevated from a primary to a secondary school six years ago. So far 67 students have graduated from the school's 9th grade. This is the second high school to be opened in the city.

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NATO Partners Study Joint Communications

PARIS, Sept. 29, (DPA and AP).—American proposals for a common NATO telecommunications system involving space satellites have found a favourable response with the other NATO partners, reliable sources said here Wednesday.

The suggestion was made at yesterday's session of the permanent NATO council by U.S. delegate Harlan Cleveland and had a good reception from a majority of the NATO ambassadors.

The French representative said that his country was also interested in the scheme, but stressed that in addition to the technical questions involved there were also financial problems.

AP adds that the satellite, and perhaps others which would follow, would be "synchronous" devices remaining in a fixed position in relation to the earth and providing continuous communication channels.

The satellite would be launched from Cape Kennedy, Florida. Costs of the project would be shared by NATO members, according to the U.S. proposal.

American sources said the initial reaction to the plan was "very enthusiastic." The United States asked for formal responses from the various NATO government within the next few weeks.

Education Wins

(Continued from Page 3)

In the last part of the game Bar-yalut hurt his foot, and had to quit the game. After that the game became very serious. Members of both teams were trying their best to score a winning goal. Then Khalil Nuristani, left out of the Education team, shot a successful goal and the score became 2 to 1.

Faruq Saraji, Secretary General of the Afghan Sports Federation, was the game's referee. He said there will be a game between the Kabul University team and the Military University pretty soon.

The game was really thrilling and delightful. The players played enthusiastically and they did good jobs. The spectators enjoyed themselves thoroughly and really had an exciting time watching the game.

After two hours the game was over. As the spectators were leaving they were discussing the players and admiring how well they played. But mostly they were talking about the best player who got hurt. And he really was a very good player. On the whole all players did fine. —Sayed G. Sabeh

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. French film *THE BEAUTIFUL DOLL* - Starring Brigitte Bardot.

PARK CINEMA

At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. French film *THE BEAUTIFUL DOLL* - Starring Brigitte Bardot.

KABUL CINEMA

At 2, 5, and 9:30 p.m. Indian colour film *ZED*. **PAMIR CINEMA** At 2, 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m. Pakistan film *AG KA DARYA*



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